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Chonji, or Lake Heaven, on the crest of Mt. Baikdu. From it rise the Amrok River, the longest in Korea, and the Duman River. There are many myths and legends about Mt. Baikdu, the highest in Korea—2,744 meters. The Korean guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung had their bases around the mountain in the 1930's when they were waging the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The People's Korea Wishes Its Readers A Happy New Year

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives ICP Del'n

PYONGYANG, Dec. 20 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, received on Dec. 20 the visiting delegation of the Italian Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, Member of the Leading Committee and Member of the Political Bureau of the ICP Central Committee, who leads the delegation, and Comrade Carlo Galluzzi, Member of the Leading Committee and Head of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee.

Also present were Comrade Pak Keum Chul, Member of the Political Committee and its Standing Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the KWP; Pak Yong Kook, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Kwang Jung, vice-Director of a Department of the same.

A talk on questions of common concern to the two Parties took place in a friendly atmosphere.

General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party received on Dec. 20 the visiting Italian Communist Party delegation.

Best Wishes for A Happy New Year!

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CSC of CHONGRYUN (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)

Dear friends!

Greeting 1967, the New Year of victory and glory, I, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN, 600,000 Korean residents in Japan and in my own, extend the warmest congratulations and greetings to the readers of the People's Korea and, through you, the peace-loving people of the world who have always rendered active support and encouragement to the just work of CHONGRYUN.

Last year, firmly rallied around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people made continuous advances at Chullima speed and scored really great successes in the struggle for socialist construction and for independent unification of the fatherland.

The people in the northern half of the Republic, upholding the banner of self-reliance, carried through the KWP's policy of building economy and defence in parallel and attained brilliant achievements in all the spheres of socialist construction.

Thus, the democratic base in the northern part of the Republic has been further consolidated politically and economically.

In the past year, the international prestige of our country was enhanced to a greater extent.

The Conference of the KWP held in October of last year made clear the principled stand of the KWP on the unity of the socialist camp and demonstrated the correctness of its firm policy of independency and the victory of its internal and external policy based on it.

The visits of Korean delegations to socialist countries, various countries in Africa, Iraq, Syria and Cambodia, and the friendly calls at Korea of Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos and leaders of other socialist countries, and of many leaders of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries made great contributions towards strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people in these regions and safeguarding world peace.

Moreover, sportsmen of our country displayed the heroic mettle of Chullima Korea by setting up good records at the World Speed-Skating Championships, the 1966 World Soccer Cup Championships and the First Asian GANEFO.

In 1966, boundlessly encouraged by the brilliant results attained in socialist construction in North Korea, the South Korean people launched the strenuous struggle to oppose the war policy and fascist terror of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi regime and win the right to existence, democratic rights and independent unification of the country.

In particular, the South Korean people resolutely condemned the scheme of the U.S. and its lackeys to dispatch more "ROK" troops to South Vietnam and the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea, and laid bare the irregularities and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi regime, thereby dealing a telling blow to them.

Last year, under the warm care extended by the homeland, 600,000 Korean residents in Japan, too, won excellent results in their patriotic work for the promotion of independent unification of the country and for the defence of their democratic and national rights.

CHONGRYUN opposed the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty", organized the work for independent, peaceful unification of the homeland and resolutely denounced the manoeuvres for troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

It also carried out fruitful work in defending the honor of Koreans here as citizens of the DPRK against the plot to impose the "ROK" nationality upon them and safeguarding their human rights, their rights to existence, national education and business enterprise and other rights. Especially thanks to the active support and encouragement of peace-loving people

(Continued on page 2)

The DPR of Korea Enjoys Higher

Left: *Premier Kim Il Sung (third from right) shakes hands with President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado on Oct. 26 at Pyongyang Airport. The President led a Cuban Government delegation to Korea, accompanied by Defense Chief Raul Castro Ruz.*

Right: **A partial view of the Kim Chaik Iron Works, one of the major iron- and steel-making centers**

Far Right: **Machines are sweeping over the North Korean countryside, boosting agricultural production.**

The Korean people rang out the year 1966 with shining successes in socialist construction, raising further their international prestige. In the past year they further strengthened the democratic base in the northern half of the Republic, making stronger political and economic foundations for the unification of their fatherland.

Socialist Construction

In the past year, with a rifle in one hand and a sickle and a hammer in the other, in a resolute spirit of self-reliance, the Korean people redoubled their efforts to increase production, giving a spur to their winged horse, *Chullima*.

Without slackening their efforts to build socialism and simultaneously strengthen national security, the Korean people achieved striking successes in all the branches of the national economy, including heavy industry and agriculture.

In the fields of industry, the Korean people raised production sharply, relying on domestic resources, concentrating efforts on electric power, fertilizer, coal and iron, through a maximum utilization of all the existing production facilities, making special efforts to put production on a steady basis, improving and expanding installations in manufacturing factories with most-advanced technology. They greatly stepped up production in heavy industry, including 12.5 billion kwh of electricity, 20 million tons of coal and 1.3 million tons of pig and granulated iron.

The extensive expansion of the facilities of metallurgical and machine building industries improved production conditions, resulting in an expansion of those of chemical industry, and consequently greatly contributing to the chemicalization of agriculture.

The construction of new large-scale central enterprises and remarkable technical development of local light industrial establishments made possible not only an unusual increase in the production of consumer goods but also their diversification and improvement.

In the field of agriculture, technical revolution, cultural revolution and ideological revolution were positively carried out across the rural areas, based on Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." Along with this, governmental guidance and assistance to cooperative farms were redoubled, and all the farming villages were being transformed into socialist villages equipped with modern agricultural methods.

Noteworthy is the fact that not a few successes were made in the movement for boosting grain yield by 500 kg per *jungbo* thanks to the intensified chemicalization of agriculture.

These remarkable successes in industry and agriculture have served to greatly enrich the material and cultural life of the people.

The Fifth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held last April decided on the abolition of all kinds of agricultural taxes in kind and on pushing ahead with the fundamental construction tasks in the rural areas and building houses at the expenses of the Government. By this epoch-making decision, all the farmers in the northern half of the Republic were completely freed from any taxation, resulting in further narrowing the gap between the urban and rural areas.

Furthermore, the Cabinet of the Republic decided at its meeting held in November to reduce the daily working hours of mother-workers across North Korea to six hours, causing widespread repercussions beyond the national boundaries. It has lasting significance in the history of mankind.

In the past year the Korean people saw brilliant achievements in the fields of education, science, culture and physical culture.

Decision was made at the Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in November on partial revision of popular education system and enforcement of a nine-year universal compulsory technical education system from April 1967, the first of its kind in the East. It is also a revolutionary decision in the development of popular education and demonstrates the superiority of socialism.

The sportsmen of the Republic took part in the World Speed-Skating Championships of February, the London World Soccer Championships of July and the First Games of Asian Newly Emerging Forces held in Cambodia in November, with a strong showing, and dominated the games, telling the world the Korean sportsmen are formidable and possessed of superior skill.

In particular in the London Soccer Championships the Korean players defeated one of the most favored teams, the Italian team, 1:0, taking the world by surprise.

The Korean players won 31 gold, 41 silver and 34 bronze medals in the First Asian GANEFO.

In science, all the studies and research works with Korean ideas as the main content were intended for equipping all the sections of the national economy with up-to-date technique, with great success. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that in the past year many a technician, expert and engineer joined the technical force, bringing its number to 367,000.

The new situation, in particular the intensification of the U.S. imperialists' war policy, made the Republic keenly aware of the necessity to boost its national defense capabilities. The Korean Workers' Party decided at its Conference convened in October to postpone the present

Kang Ryang Wook, vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, headed a Korean delegation for a Middle and Near East tour, met with Syrian President Nureddin Attassi on July 23, newly establishing ambassadorial-level relations with Syria.

(Continued from page 1)

of the world as well as broad sections of the Japanese people, CHONGRYUN firmly protected the right to democratic and national education against the scheme of the Japanese authorities to force "assimilation education" upon Korean children here and ensured the repatriation operation.

CHONGRYUN made great strides in its external activities to strengthen friendship and amity with the Japanese people and consolidate international solidarity.

Owing to the various forms of its external activities, friendship between Korea and Japan was further deepened and international support for the work of CHONGRYUN became stronger and broader with each passing day.

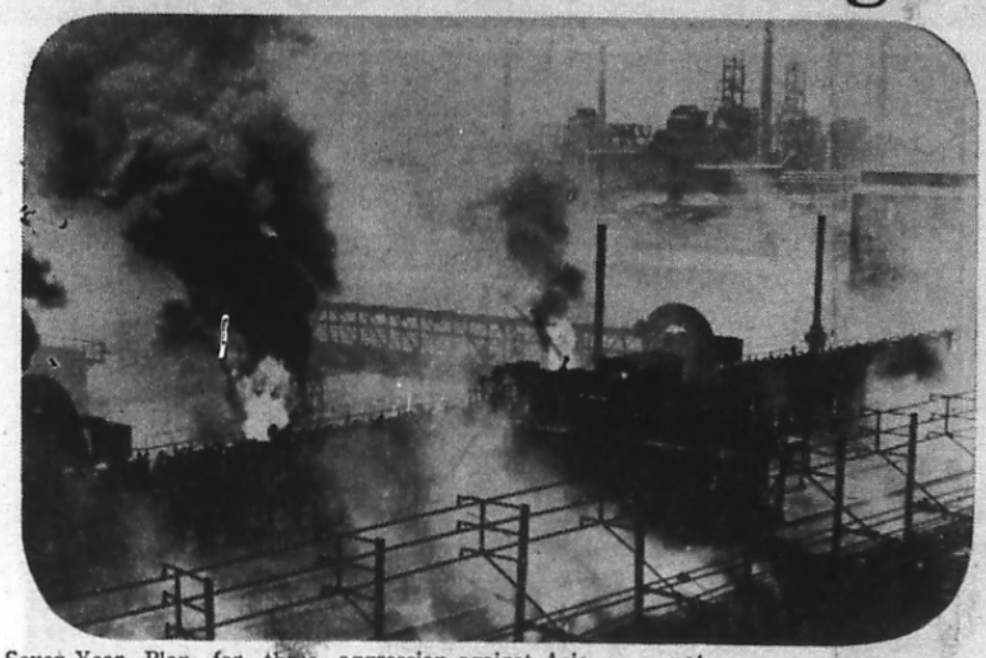
CHONGRYUN, authorized by the DPRK, took part in the 12th World Conference Against A and H Bombs and made sincere efforts to make the conference successful, holding fast to the principle of unity. As a result, it greatly contributed toward strengthening the struggle to oppose U.S. imperialism and support the Vietnamese people.

Consolidating its organization, CHONGRYUN will, in the New Year, too, do its utmost to promote independent unification of the country, the urgent aspiration of the 40 million Korean people, and to defend the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

Moreover, it will strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity with the people of the world against the U.S. policy of aggression and war and for world peace.

Hoping that this year, too, you will render positive support and encouragement to the work of CHONGRYUN, I sincerely wish you great success in your work for peace.

International Prestige in 1966



Seven-Year Plan for three years to beef up defense potentialities. Defense buildup is based on training the Korean People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole land.

Meanwhile, movements for political, ideological enlightenment have been widely launched, firmly rallying the entire people around the Korean Workers' Party.

Thus, in the past year, the democratic base in the northern half of the Republic advanced with increased political and economic strength.

Foreign Relations

In 1966, the Korean people developed remarkable struggles in the international theatre. Under the circumstances in which antagonism and conflicts between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary forces were sharpening, the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression further intensified among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Running amuck to destroy the unity of the world's anti-imperialist forces, U.S. imperialism still more stepped up the aggressive war against Vietnam, spearheading its aggression against Asia.

With these objectives in view, U.S. imperialism made desperate efforts to mobilize the troops of its subordinate nations in Asia in the U.S.-sponsored "Seoul Ministerial Council" of June and "Manila Conference" of October.

As a result, tension throughout Asia was increased.

In this situation, the Korean people stepped up efforts to positively support the liberation struggle of peoples in newly independent nations and to assist the Vietnamese people.

Premier Kim Il Sung declared in the October Conference of the Korean Workers' Party:

U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and the struggle of the Vietnamese people against it are the focal point of the struggle between the forces of revolution and the forces of counter-revolution at the present moment..... What attitude one would take to U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam and to the Vietnamese people's struggle against it is a criterion that shows whether one is resolutely opposed to imperialism or not, and whether one actively supports the liberation struggle of the people or not.

The Government of the Republic rendered a great amount of material assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people, issued statements opposing the war escalation against the Vietnam Democratic Republic and hostile acts against Cambodia, and bitterly denounced them.

The Korean people reiterated their stand several times that the Vietnam question should be settled on the basis of the four-point demand of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

In June, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic declared that the Korean people were ready to aid the Vietnamese people by all forms of assistance including volunteers. On September 4 an agreement on free aid to Vietnam was signed.

The people in the northern half of the Republic resolutely battled the Pak Jung Hi clique against the dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam, and further struggled against the Japanese militarist reinvasion of South Korea and against the overseas dispatch of the plotted Japanese "Self-Defense Forces."

For the sake of world revolution and unity of the socialist camp, the Korean people, fimly maintaining their independent stand, did everything within their power more effectively to aid the Vietnamese people on a worldwide scale.

The March visit to Korea of a Japanese Communist Party delegation further strengthened militant solidarity between the two Parties which were struggling on an independent stand, against U.S. imperialism.

In October, a Cuban Government delegation visited the Republic at the invitation of the Government of the Republic. The visit strengthened the militant ties between the peoples of the two countries, greatly contributing to stepping up joint struggles against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Inclement winter is outdoors, but a warm season is in grocery shops. All the year round, North Korean housewives have fresh fruits and vegetables at hand.

The Korean team overwhelms the Italian team, one of the most-favored teams, 1-0, at the London Soccer Championships on July 19 of last year.

There were many other visits to Korea of foreign delegations including Mali, Chilean, and Vietnamese delegations. Korean delegations, too, paid friendship calls on many countries including fraternal socialist countries.

Mention must be made here of a Korean delegation led by Kang Ryang Wook, vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, which arrived in the United Arab Republic in June, and then proceeded to Tanzania, Syria and Iraq, deepening Korean friendship with them and newly established ambassadorial level diplomatic relations with Syria and relations of consul general with Iraq. Moreover, in October a Korean delegation led by vice-Premier Li Joo Yun visited Cambodia, further developing Korean relations with it.

The Korean people, guided by the correct foreign policy of the Korean Workers' Party are now enjoying greater support from the world's people for their struggle for the unification of Korea and socialist construction, while making tremendous contribution to world peace.

All these have remarkably heightened the national dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

S. Korea, Advance Base for U.S. Aggression

The present South Korean situation is characterized, among others, by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, based on the ruling system of military-fascist terror, are pursuing more eagerly than before their policy of aggression and war preparations. To the point of desperation in pursuit of their policies, the U.S. is faced with a new and more serious crisis in its colonial rule of the country.

War Preparations More Undisguised

LAST YEAR, the U.S. Administration dispatched its leaders to Seoul; in a far larger number than in any previous years, with an aim to further intensifying the U.S. policy of colonial subjugation of South Korea and to making the country serve more effectively as a military base for U.S. imperialism. Early last year, U.S. vice-President H. Humphrey visited Seoul and forced the Pak regime to decide on an additional dispatch of some 20,000 soldiers to South Vietnam. He was followed by Secretary of State Rusk who visited the "ROK" capital in July of last year, and then, by U.S. President Johnson who, shortly after his arrival in Seoul in late October of last year, visited and inspected the "ROK" and American military units deployed along the demarcation line north of Seoul. These U.S. war-mongers were followed on their heels also by U.S. brass hats, including the supreme commanders of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces, as well as by the commander of the U.S. Forces Pacific.

While stepping up preparations for a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists used South Korea as a huge logistical base for the supply of ammunition and other military materials they needed to escalate their war of aggression in Vietnam. In this context, worthy of special note is the fact that during last year, they become more and more bent on increasing the numerical strength of the "ROK Army" and on modernizing its equipment. Thus, three "ROK" reserve divisions were converted into combat-ready divisions, and a White "Dragon Unit" was newly formed, while plans to increase the strength of the "ROK Air Force" and "Marine Units" by 4,300 and 5,000 men, respectively, were put into practice.

During last year, the supply of new-type U.S. weapons to the "ROK Forces" was also briskly promoted, and the organization of several "ROK" battalions capable of these weapons was completed. These weapons included atomic guns of 8-inch calibre, C-54 transport planes, F-54 supersonic fighter-bombers and Hawk guided missiles. Large-scale military exercises were almost a matter of daily occurrence also during the past year. These military operations were usually conducted under the imaginary conditions of a nuclear war and under the direct command of U.S. officers.

Particularly after President Johnson's visit to Seoul, provocative military acts by U.S. and "ROK" troops grew in number against the demilitarized zone held by the Korean-Chinese side. Such military provocations—not confined to machinegun firings which had already been a routine occurrence—culminated in the violation even of the North Korean territorial air space by U.S. aircraft, and, on many occasions, took the form of intrusion of U.S. naval vessels into the North Korean territorial waters, to be followed, on one occasion, by a most piratic act of bombarding coastal areas.

In order to further escalate the Vietnamese war, the U.S. imperialists turned South Korea into an "inexhaustible" supply base of cannon fodder for them, while urging the Pak clique, their most faithful followers, to dispatch a vast number of youths and the middle-aged to Vietnam as "cheap" soldiers to help the U.S. in its filthy war of aggression there. During the year under review, the Pak clique dispatched some 20,000 soldiers to South Vietnam to bring the number of "ROK" troops already taken to the war-torn country to a total of 50,000 men, and further completed a plan to make an additional dispatch of over 30,000 there in the near future, under the pretext of "logistics personnel" or "military civilians." In addition to this massive presence of 50,000 combat-ready troops of South Korea, there are also 9,000 South Korean workers in South Vietnam at present. "ROK" military casualties in South Vietnam were rapidly increasing in number during last year.

Anti-Communist Military Alliance in Sight

THE U.S. imperialists multiplied, during 1966, their efforts to bring the Pak Jung Hi clique into a closer military tie-up with Japanese and other Asian reactionary forces. The effectuation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" in December of 1965, opened doors to long-awaited military and economic cooperation between South Korea and Japan. Proof of this "ROK"-Japan cooperation, which has practically been steadily promoted ever since, is the fact that, beginning in November of last year, South Korea was entitled to station permanently in Tokyo representatives of its "National Army," as a step toward making up for the visits to Seoul of Japanese officers and officials concerned with military affairs, amounting to a total of about 100 persons during the same year.

WHO IS THE PRODUCER OF THIS HEART-RENDING SCENE? No use shedding tears, but what is left for this South Korean woman to do after her son was killed in South Vietnam as a bullet-shield for the Yankees?

The South Korean Forces were furnished with a large quantity of U.S.-made weapons (M-48 tanks included) also during the previous year, and the fact that some of these U.S. weapons were delivered to "ROK" military units after being repaired in Japan, is another proof of strengthened military cooperation between South Korea and Japan. A third proof of this is the fact that a great step was taken during last year toward completing preparations for a joint military operation among the U.S., "ROK" and Japanese Forces.

Japanese monopoly capital's inroads into South Korea were so deep that it was able to infiltrate into all the key domains of the South Korean economy. Thus, for example, industrial plants imported from Japan on private credits the puppet Government had agreed to receive from Japan, reached 78, as of the end of last August, amounting to 414 million dollars. This sum is much larger than the government credit, amounting to 300 million dollars, which Japan is to extend in instalments to South Korea over 10 years. Today, flooding the markets in major South Korean cities are commodities not only of U.S. make, but, of Japanese make, the latter being in no less quantities than the former.

While eagerly aiding South Korea and Japan in promoting their military and economic cooperation, the U.S. imperialists, at the same time, left no stones unturned in their ceaseless efforts to see an anti-communist military alliance realized at the earliest possible date. They ordered Pak Jung Hi to go on a tour of pro-American, anti-communist countries in Southeast Asia, on two occasions, in February and June of last year. It is significant that in the wake of his Asian tours came three meetings of Asian puppets of the U.S.: The Ministerial Meeting of Asian and Pacific Regions held in Seoul in June last; the Asian Anti-Communist Nations' Meeting held also in Seoul in July last, and then, more important than these, the Conference of Nations Participating in the Vietnamese war (the Manila Conference), held in October of last year.

Pak Jung Hi, No. 1 U.S. puppet, was so shameless as to speak before these U.S. mercenaries on their departure for South Vietnam: "You are, as it were, the 'Trojan warriors' who died for the cause of their fatherland." But few of them looked really to believe what the South Korean traitor said.

Strengthened Fascist Rule of Terror

FASCIST SUPPRESSION of the popular masses by the Pak Jung Hi clique was strengthened further during last year. The spearhead of suppression was directed at those students in particular, who, at the risk of immediate arrest and imprisonment, rose up in the struggles to demand cancellation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and to oppose the dispatch of "ROK Army" units to South Vietnam. Those reporters who used their pens against the traitorous Government were also made targets of suppression.

Thus, death was sentenced to Li Hyung Baik, (51), for-

(Continued on page 5)

South Korean employes at U.S. military installations in a clash with U.S. troops

Some 40,000 Seoul citizens at a rally on September 10 last to denounce the Pak Jung Hi clique for their dispatch of troops to South Vietnam, corruption and collusion with Japanese militarism.

(Continued from page 4)

mer sports editor of the Kyunghyang Shinmoon, one of the leading dailies in Seoul, and to two other South Koreans, all on charges of violating the "Anti-Communist Law." On January 25 of last year, the Kyunghyang Shinmoon was auctioned off to a Seoul businessman through a public bidding. Meanwhile, at the instigations of the puppet clique, political terrorism against journalists also sweeped across South Korea during last year. Such terrorism was obviously aimed at creating an atmosphere of terror to threaten the freedom of reporting activities, in anticipation of this year's elections.

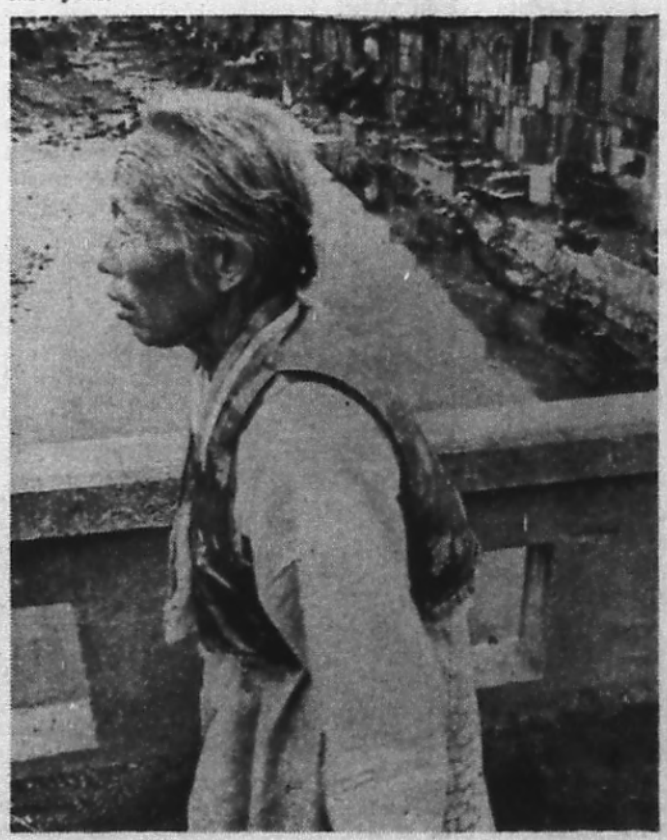
With a view to further strengthening the "national mobilization system," established as a measure to cope with "an emergency state," the Pak clique invented many vicious laws. They set up in the puppet police the so-called "guerrilla" units to fight against communists. Further, considering the strength of police, which had already been tremendous, and the huge network of intelligence as falling short of meeting their original aim, the clique worked out a plan to increase police strength by 38,000 men within four years to come. Particularly, in preparation for the "presidential and National Assembly elections" scheduled for this spring, the clique, mobilizing all the government agencies and organizations patronized by them, conducted all illegal forms of campaigns to lead them to victory in the planned elections, while, at the same time, suppressing by every possible means political activities, including even "lecture meetings" by opposition party members. Thus, it was already clear that the elections would never be held with any amount of fairness.

Colonial Subjugation Coupled with Plunder

THE South Korean economy was plunged into a state more ruinous than before during last year. Thus, making brisk inroads into South Korea was foreign monopoly capital, not only U.S. and Japanese, but also West German and Italian, with the result that it was enabled a tighter grip on the country's economy. As of October 25 of last year, capital received from these countries totalled 878.16 million dollars, of which 350.27 million dollars were government credits and 434.76 million dollars commercial credits. The total failure of the much-vaunted "First Five-Year Plan for ROK Economic Development" (1962-1966) gave no lesson to the puppet clique. They were so brazen-faced as to come out with another economic plan, or the "Second Five-Year Plan," in a vain attempt to recover from their initial defeat. This "Second Five-Year Plan," however, depends upon foreign capital for the supply of 39 per cent of the total investment required, while its main objective is to increase production of military supplies, in order to meet at least partially the growing demand of the U.S. for off-shore procurements. Thus, in spite of the clique's pretensions, this "Second Five-Year Plan," like the first, is by no means intended to lighten, to any degree, the present burden weighing upon the shoulders of the people at large.

Medium- and small-scale enterprises suffered, also during last year, from serious financial difficulties, shortages of raw materials, as well as from daily narrowing markets for their goods.

According to a survey released by the puppet authorities, the average operation rate of manufacturing factories was no more than 54 per cent, as of September of last year.



This old South Korean woman, as if deprived of all her hopes for living, looks not to know what way she had better take to go.

The plight of agriculture, whose destruction was largely the outcome of merciless plunder, was even worse than that of industries. Also during last year, food-short peasant families reached some 1,400,000 in the "spring-hunger" season (March to April). In addition to this factor, the sky-rocketing hike in rice prices, particularly during August and September, made the food situation in South Korea all the more critical. As of the end of last October, commodity prices shot up by 18.6 per cent, in the consumers' price index, over the figure for the end of 1965. In addition, the heavy burden of taxes levied upon the people made their living more difficult than in previous years.

Mounting Tide of Popular Struggles

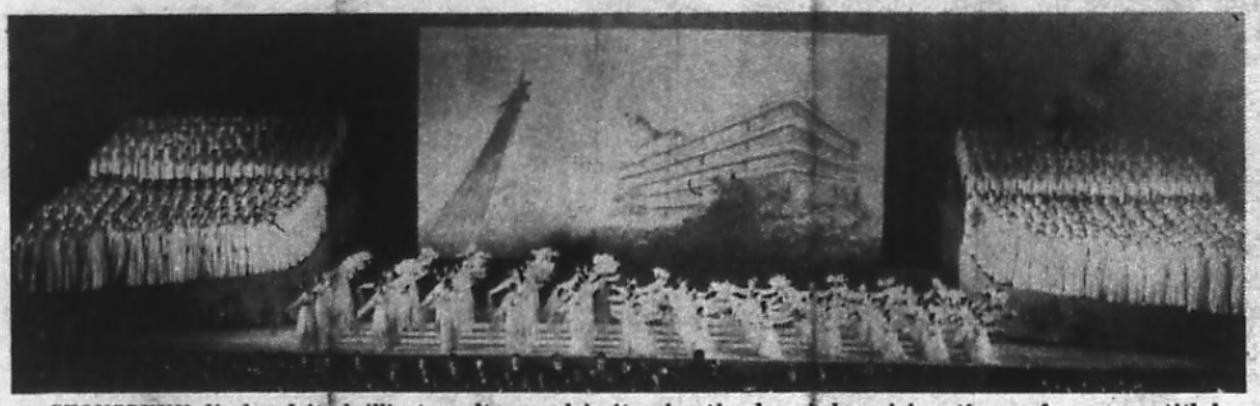
THE U.S. policy of colonial subjugation of South Korea and the preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges for unleashing a new war in Korea, drew also during last year an inevitable reaction from South Korean people in all walks of life in the form of surging indignation. Thus, during 1966, people's struggles for independent unification of their country mounted higher with every passing day. In their struggles, it should be noted, the South Korean people were boundlessly inspired by the brilliant results achieved in socialist construction in the northern half, as well as by the reunification program set forth by the Korean Workers' Party. Together with these struggles for a reunified Korea, their struggles for the right to existence and democratic rights involved ever increasing numbers of people. For example, already by the end of last spring, the workers who participated in labour disputes for higher wages and improved treatment, had reached some 200,000. The labour disputes during the period from January to September, reached 255, surpassing the total for 1965, with a total of some 460,000 workers participating in them. They were mainly employes at U.S. military installations and in many South Korean key industries. Attention must be called, above all, to the fact that in these struggles, workers displayed more positively than ever before their organized strength based on the realization of strength on the part of individual workers, as well as on their strong fighting spirit. Naturally they resorted to all the possible forms of struggle. And the rapid upsurge of their struggles against discriminatory measures taken against them by U.S. military management and against the illegal acts of Japanese monopoly concerns was unquestionably a reflection of the prevalence of anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese sentiments among broad sections of the South Korean people.

Farmers also unfolded their struggles as vigorously as workers, opposing the puppet regime's cynical plunder under the slogans: "Return confiscated land to us," "We oppose tax burdens," and the like.

Particular mention must be made of the struggles that were unfolded by youths and students against U.S. policy of war provocation, particularly, in opposition to the sending of South Korean troops to Vietnam. Their struggles were launched in the form of mass rallies, street demonstrations, sit-in struggles, the distribution of handbills and so on. Since last October, when the notorious smuggling case of unrefined saccharin was brought to light, they had been directing the spearhead of their struggles directly at the Pak Jung Hi clique, who were involved in the incident, denouncing the clique's corruption and wrong-doings. In the course of these struggles, students of the Seoul National University forced the president to resign.

South Korean papers and publications carried an increasing number of articles stressing the urgent need of the people to build up their own strength strong enough to reject any forms of foreign interference and to put an end to the 21-year-long tragedy of national division. Obviously referring to the U.S. policy of colonial rule over South Korea, a South Korean newspaper said: "No foreign forces should be permitted to look down upon our people, nor should they be allowed to make any political intervention in the domestic affairs of our nation." As is seen from this statement, aspirations of the South Korean people for national unification rose steadily during last year. This was in spite of the repeated "warnings" of the puppet clique that no person should be allowed to discuss in any way the unification question until the latter part of 1970's, that the "Government" would not accept any formula but that of a "U.N.-supervised South-North general election," for territorial unification of Korea, and further that no advocate of negotiations between South and North Korea should escape a most severe punishment. There were all the indications that South Korean people would call for a unified Korea more strongly this year, rejecting any foreign interference in this question and smashing any machinations of the Pak Jung Hi clique to frustrate this supreme national task.

1966—A Banner Year for CHONGRYUN's Work



Below left:
View of a central meeting of Koreans here to oppose the troop dispatch to South Vietnam by the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique.

Below right:
Many Japanese jurists took part in a "round table conference" for the guarantee of the right of Korean residents to their national education and advanced a request to their Government. (April 4, Tokyo)

CHONGRYUN displayed its brilliant results scored in its educational work by giving the performance entitled "Under the glory of the fatherland" in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the enforcement of secondary education of the Korean younger generation in Japan. (Dec. 13, 14)

On the threshold of 1966, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) put forth seven major tasks for all Korean compatriots here to carry out during the past year in their patriotic work. The tasks are aimed at (1) opposing the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and strengthening anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to expedite the country's unification, (2) rejecting "ROK nationality," upholding the honor of the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and defending democratic and national rights including the freedom of travel to and from the fatherland, (3) safeguarding the right to democratic and national education, etc.

Last year, all the CHONGRYUN workers and compatriots achieved great successes in fulfilling the seven tasks, in defiance of various reactionary designs, notably those of the Japanese Government to wreck CHONGRYUN's work, which had been more undisguised following the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

These successes were unthinkable apart from the warm care extended by the fatherland and the Premier.

Last year, too, CHONGRYUN, encouraged by this great care, did everything in its power to bring earlier the day of the country's reintegration, the supreme task of all the Koreans. It exposed the real nature of U.S. policy of aggression and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique. The Pak clique committed an indelible crime in the nation's history. They sent tens of thousands of South Korean youths to the shambles of war in South Vietnam. CHONGRYUN scathingly denounced the Pak clique for this unpardonable crime, waging far-flung struggles to oppose their schemes.

In strong opposition to the Japanese Government's scheme to rig up the so-called "foreigners' school system," which means the loss by Korean younger generation of their educational right and the acceptance of an enslavement education for them, CHONGRYUN made all-round efforts to safeguard the right to national education.

Since the return home of two compatriots last January, Koreans' movement for the right to free travel to and from their homeland had acquired greater scope and strength. The Japanese authorities, pursuing their ulterior political aims, were out to sabotage the "Repatriation Agreement" openly with a view to obstructing the repatriation work, which had been realized to meet the long-cherished desire of all the Koreans here.

Scores of thousands of Koreans rose up to curb the Japanese Government's outrageous designs. Times out of number did they hold meetings and rallies in various cities and villages throughout Japan. Enjoying the active support of broad sections of the people of the world as well as of the Japanese people, they started a movement to demand the Japanese authorities extend the Repatriation Agreement without amendment, thus succeeding, in the end, in forcing the Japanese Government to renew the Agreement for a further period of one year.

Firmly based on the peace-loving foreign policy of the DPRK, CHONGRYUN scored gratifying results in promoting friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and the people the world over. Already 115 Japanese local assemblies adopted resolutions supporting Koreans' demand for changing their "ROK-nationality" to "Korea".

Over 3,000 social bodies including 412 national centers, passed resolutions for Koreans' just struggle for the guarantee of their educational right, and petitioned their own Government to meet that demand.

Of special significance in this context was an event held in April in celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of Korean University. Some 10,000 Japanese notables in various walks of life including members of the Japan Science Council took part in the ceremony. A number of foreign ambassadors to Japan and their families also visited the university, wishing it further success.

Congratulatory messages were sent from 33 universities in 28 countries in various parts of the world and from prominent figures the world over.

Last year was especially memorable for all the Korean compatriots, for it was the 20th anniversary year of the enforcement of their secondary education. The music and dance epic "Under the glory of the fatherland," which was held in mid-December in Tokyo to mark that occasion, earned CHONGRYUN and its educational work a high reputation and the admiration of people of all strata.

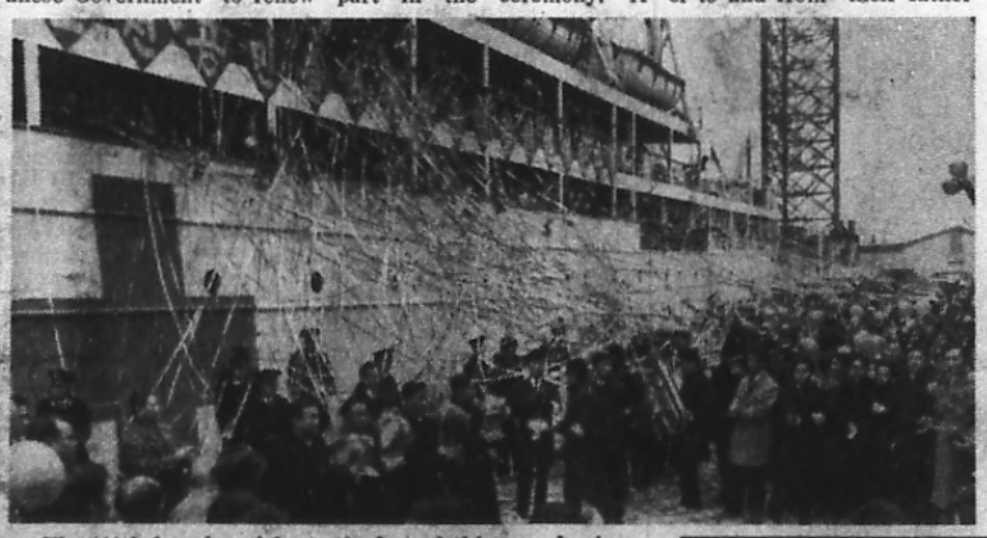
At present, the number of Japanese local assemblies which adopted resolutions supporting Koreans' movement for the freedom of travel to and from their fatherland has reached 1,068.

CHONGRYUN's efforts to develop good-neighbor relations also bore fruit. Cultural and economic exchange and interchange of personnel between the Korean and Japanese peoples were greatly activated, markedly cementing friendship between the two peoples.

Last year alone, the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks under CHONGRYUN affiliated with the World Federation of Teachers' Unions, the Korean Youth League with the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the Korean Journalists' Union with the A-A Journalists Association, respectively. CHONGRYUN sent a delegation, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, to the 12th World Conference Against A and H Bombs. By consistently holding a principled stand, the delegation greatly contributed to the strengthening of international solidarity and unity.

Ushering in the New Year, all the CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots here are confronted with more important and difficult problems. However, closely united around the fatherland and the Premier, all the compatriots are fully determined to strengthen their struggles for self-dependent unification of the fatherland and to defend their democratic and national rights.

All the CHONGRYUN workers and all the Korean compatriots here have rung in the New Year 1967, looking forward to a greater success.



The 144th homebound boat, the last of this year, leaving Niigata Port of Japan for home. For seven years now since the beginning of the repatriation work, more than 86,000 Korean compatriots have been returned to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, casting off all the sufferings they underwent in an alien land.

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